

Daily Democrat.

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Six Months.....3 00
Three Months.....1 50
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185. A Professor Cairnes, of Dublin University, has put forth a book upon the effect of slavery on the progress of civilization and improvement, wherein he falls into the usual errors of those who do not fully appreciate what they write about. The Westminster Review is delighted with the Professor's performance, and infers all his statements and conclusions. Of course slavery is a very bad institution in many ways.

The author thinks that the non-slaveholders in the South have no regular employment; that they don't work, and are ready for any lawless enterprise; and it never occurs to him that slaveholders do anything. It might occur to a man of common sense that five millions of people must needs do something for a living; but it does not so occur to these philosophers.

The author and the reviewer think that slavery was the cause of this rebellion, and account for any other suggestion. It was not the revenue laws, they conclude very justly.

This is a shallow view of the subject, and may impose on the superficial, especially at a distance. Still it is marvelous that the old cause of trouble, ambition, is overlooked.

It would not be true to say that slavery had nothing to do with the rebellion; it was the hobby ridden by politicians to enlist supporters. That is all of it. The conspirators got up this rebellion under the idea that it would damage the value of slave property and render it insecure. They didn't care if it did. They were out of favor in this Union, and foresaw that its honors and emoluments had gone out of reach.

This same cause, ambition, came very near raising a rebellion upon the election of Jefferson. It was the officers that were at stake. It was sectional ambition that did create a rebellion in New England in 1812-14.

It was this same ambition that made the rebellion in Kansas. It is idle to tell us that politicians got up all these excitations and this rebellion from any far-reaching theory about slavery or anti-slavery. They never cared enough for either. These small politicians don't get up so much of a fuss for anything so remote; and the statesman is too wise to sacrifice the present for any wild conjectures as to the effect of African slavery in centuries to come.

These motives are too high to influence the mass of Jeff. Davis' Government, and too far-fetched to influence the wisest men who are joined to this rebellion. In the progress of the contest it becomes one of passion and pride. There is no theory or rational notions of interest in it.

The Abolitionist is influenced by a malignant hate of the slaveholder, not because he is a slaveholder, but because he has been a political opponent, and stands in the way of his ambition.

He has no feeling of philanthropy for the negro. He doesn't care what becomes of him, so the master is put out of the way. One of the most malignant of this class coolly calculates that the negro race out of the position of the system of slavery will perish like the Indian, and yet he is seeking to destroy that system by which the race is protected.

This author and his reviewer don't tell us what is to become of the four millions of negroes; how he is to survive at all when set loose from the system that now protects him.

Generally the Abolitionist in this country doesn't entertain this question; and yet it is the question for the statesman to solve. No one has yet undertaken to tell us what is to become of the negro; what is to be the substitute for the system of slavery which protects the race from annihilation.

This writer goes the whole length of the Abolition programme to get rid of slavery; but he supposes a dissolution of the Union would accomplish the end more gradually, and, perhaps, better.

187. The loyal portion of the country will look, we apprehend, to the army of the South and the Southeast. In those quarters military and not political necessities will control the commanders. The army of the Potomac will defend Washington, whilst the armies in other quarters do the work of putting down the rebellion.

The army of the Potomac is too near Washington, and there are too many advisers. There is General Halleck, Secretary Stanton, the President, and, in a few days, we shall have near the seat of war and authority, all the Abolition Generals in Congress, who must have a word to say upon every movement.

Any army can do nothing effective in such a condition. Grant that these advisers all desire success, each wants it his way. It is General Sherman's dash on his own plan and put down the rebellion, he might be too formidable for the pretensions and aspirations of some one else who may assume to have authority.

It is charged, with too much truth for anybody's credit, that McClellan's plans were interfered with and nullified again and again. No other General will fare any better.

Political reasons will control the army of the Potomac more or less, and when a General finds that he is embarrassed and can accomplish much, he will be removed, and some one else be called to try his hand. Fremont is the coming man, in the minds of the radicals, but he will not be trusted. What he said about red tape, and his late speech about arrests, will set him back. If they could find a man to win victories, and not be popular or ambitious, he would be the man; but he is hard to find. Let them maneuver at Washington, and at least protect that city. The armies elsewhere will do the business.

188. That startling announcement of the New York Tribune, that certain propositions had been sent to Richmond by some parties in New York, and which shocked the Tribune very much, the World showed the Tribune's own proposition, made at length just after the President's proclamation. Well, no wonder Greeley was surprised and indignant. Nobody has a right to steal his thunder, and we shall see that he is not cheated.

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Second. The House being so filled, will at once have a conjoint conservative and rebel majority, who will proceed to notify the President that the rebellion is substantially ended; that the rebel States are all duly represented in the House; and that, consequently, his proclamation of freedom is null and void, and it is to be pledged before the President that no change in the Constitution shall be made without the assent of the States within the strict definition of the Federal Constitution.

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189. The French line-of-battle ship Massena weighed anchor and proceeded to sea, from New York, on Wednesday morning, for Newport, R. I., under steam, with a strong breeze from the southwest. Her great draught, twenty-eight feet three inches, prevented her talking on board at New York more than ninety tons of coal, but on her arrival in the outer harbor, at Newport, she lay at anchor in ten fathoms of water. Here 250 tons of coal were brought in two schooners and placed on board, when she sailed for Vera Cruz.

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This may tend to allay the uneasiness felt by many merchants, both here and on the Continent, respecting the safety of neutral cargoes on board American ships when accompanied by a proper certificate.

190. That startling announcement of the New York Tribune, that certain propositions had been sent to Richmond by some parties in New York, and which shocked the Tribune very much, the World showed the Tribune's own proposition, made at length just after the President's proclamation. Well, no wonder Greeley was surprised and indignant. Nobody has a right to steal his thunder, and we shall see that he is not cheated.

The story appeared rather fabulous; but there may be something in it. We give the story as the Tribune put it forth:

We are credibly informed that clandestine negotiations have been opened between certain Democratic leaders in this city and the head traitors at Richmond, looking to a "reconstruction" on the following basis:

First. The States now in rebellion are to be members to the present Congress, who are to present themselves at Washington as the President; that the rebellion is substantially ended; that the rebel States are all duly represented in the House; and that, consequently, his proclamation of freedom is null and void, and it is to be pledged before the President that no change in the Constitution shall be made without the assent of the States within the strict definition of the Federal Constitution.

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Second. The House being so filled, will at once have a conjoint conservative and rebel majority, who will proceed to notify the President that the rebellion is substantially ended; that the rebel States are all duly represented in the House; and that, consequently, his proclamation of freedom is null and void, and it is to be pledged before the President that no change in the Constitution shall be made without the assent of the States within the strict definition of the Federal Constitution.

Third. Congress, thus reconstructed, is to proceed forthwith to repeal all acts of the last two years bearing hard upon the traitors, and to pass such others as may be necessary to secure perfect immunity and impunity to these men.

Fourth. A convention of the States is to be called, wherever the united conservative, Democratic and rebel strength is expected to be overwhelming, and it is to be pledged before the President that no change in the Constitution shall be made without the assent of the States within the strict definition of the Federal Constitution.

It is true that the South is supplied from England with goods, arms and vessels of war. The latter are built in her ports, and their destination is not unknown; but what shall we do about it? This country has, in its past history, given the wildest interpretation to neutral rights. England will find, in our doctrine and practice, arguments and precedents to justify her want of stringency in preventing these things. We have respected belligerent rights for the benefit of neutrals, because the latter have usually been our own. It is our duty now to stand up to our past principles, if they are inconvenient. In the affair of the Trent, our people and Congress, undoubtedly, played the donkey, in assuming a position our past doctrines did not justify; and our Government had not the fully repeated. We caused precedents in English history to suit our wishes, and she will find in our enough to refute our pretensions. Let us follow our own precedents, if they are against us now. We shall thus preserve our own respect at least, and get the benefit of our consistency hereafter.

The ROANOKE.—This vessel is now rapidly approaching completion at the Novelty Iron Works, New York. The question whether the will that when plated is satisfactory answered, as nearly all her armor is in place. There are no "egg-shell plates" in this vessel. The hull is solid iron, four and a half inches thick, worked in form with immense sledges and fires. Frequently a week is required to bore a single hole through this tough mass. There is no change whatever in the shape of the ship. Instead of making a guard forward to save the

